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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 16, 1918. Temperature 5 a.m. 53° p.m. 59°
Humidity 71 54

January 16, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 54° p.m. 60°
Humidity 73 53

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.14

7855

四初月二十

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1918.

三拜禮 號六十月一英港香

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

YARMOUTH BOMBARDED.

Fire Lasts For Five Minutes.

London, January 15.

An official message states that Yarmouth was bombarded from the sea last night. Fire opened at 10.55 and lasted for five minutes. Twenty shells fell in the town. Latest reports state that three persons were killed and ten injured. The damage done is not serious.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Delegates Wrangle Fruitlessly For Two Days.

London, January 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the German version of the proceedings of the Committee appointed at Brest-Litovsk, on January 11, to discuss territorial questions, shows that the delegates wrangled for two days without result on the question of the status of the populations of occupied territories and their evacuation. The Germans contended that the peoples of occupied territories, through their plenipotentiary bodies, had already expressed their desire of severance from Russia. The Russians denied that these bodies were representative and proposed as a substitution for the two articles of the preliminary Treaty, cabled on December 30, four articles, of which the following is a summary:—

- 1.—The right to territory and self-determination belongs to nations and not to occupied parts thereof.
- 2.—Austria-Germany to renounce claims of annexation of the occupied Russian territories and to undertake not to restrict their independence by the Brest-Litovsk or Military Conventions before the constitution of these regions on a basis of self-determination. Voting to determine the fate of the regions must be carried out after the foreign armies have been withdrawn and fugitives and deportees have returned. The date of the withdrawal of the armies to be determined by a Special Commission.
- 3.—After the signature of peace, these territories to be administered by a temporary body, composed of various political parties, which shall organise a plebiscite.
- 4.—The final position of the territories to be decided by a referendum.

General Hoffmann protested against the victorious tone of the Russian proposals when a victorious German Army stood on their territory. He ridiculed the Russian claims of self-determination, seeing that the Bolshevik Government was based on ruthless force. He asserted that the occupied peoples had unmistakably expressed a wish for separation from Russia and said that the Courland Diet, on September 31, requested German protection; the Lithuanian Diet, on December 11, proclaimed a desire for severance; the Municipality of Riga and the Guilds of Rural Representatives, on December 27, claimed German protection; and, finally, in December last, representatives from Oesel, Dagoe and Moon Islands repudiated their previous connection. Moreover, for technical and administrative reasons, the German High Command refused to evacuate Courland, Lithuania, Riga and the islands in the Riga Gulf. Herr von Kuehlmann proposed an adjournment of the deliberations in order that Germany might consult with her allies. The sitting was accordingly adjourned to a date not fixed.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

Warning to Unpatriotic Workers.

London, January 15.

Press comments on Sir Auckland Geddes' speech are favourable. The *Daily News* epitomises the views on his warning to Labour by saying "We cannot be accused of lack of sympathy to Labour nor excessive sympathy for this Government, but this does not blind us to the fact that we are engaged in the greatest struggle for human liberty we have ever been involved in. To talk of downing tools is to talk of betraying freedom and stabbing our sons and brothers, fighting for freedom, in the back."

The *Daily Mail* Lobbyist understands that the Government is prepared to take severe measures against anyone interfering with the output of munitions, aeroplanes and ships.

GERMAN POLITICAL SURPRISES EXPECTED.

London, January 15.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Berlin says that Count Hertling has postponed his Reichstag speech. The *Tagblatt* says he is ill. Political surprises within the next few days are probable.

ENQUIRY INTO WAR EXPENDITURE.

London, January 15.

It is understood that, at the instance of the Government, Mr. Bonar Law has decided to appoint an independent committee of business men to enquire into the expenditure of the War Department. One of the first tasks of the Committee will be to enquire into the complaints of over-staffing and inefficiency.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A STEAMER RAMMED

New York, January 15.

The steamship Texas, with a cargo of nitrates for European ports, has been rammed and is sinking. The crew of forty-three have taken to the boats.

STANDARD SHIPS.

London, January 14.

In the House of Commons, Sir K. L. Chiozza Money stated that up to December 31st, thirteen standard ships had been delivered and one had been sunk.

FRENCH EX-PREMIER IMPRISONED.

Paris, January 15.

Ex-Premier Caillaux has arrived and has been lodged in Saye prison. A sensation has been created it being stated that the authorities have found incriminating documents compelling the ex-Premier's arrest forthwith.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MAN-POWER DECISIONS.

London, January 14.

In the House of Commons, Sir Auckland Geddes, the Minister of National Service, in his statement on the question of man-power, emphasised the all-importance of the Navy. "We have trodden some strange paths with little profit since 1914. Let us return to the faith of our forefathers and recognise that on the sea and by the sea we live." The Government, he said, had examined the entire question of the strength and character and composition of the forces of ourselves, our allies and enemies in the light of the situation in Russia. The result of the inquiry in Russia was that 800,000 additional German troops would be available for the Western Front and several Austro-Hungarian divisions for the Italian Front. Taking everything into consideration the Russian defection might possibly mean 1,600,000 Austro-German troops available for elsewhere. Nevertheless the resources of the Allies were sufficient to assure victory. Nothing but a psychological catastrophe in one or the other of the Allied countries could save the Central Powers. The Government had very carefully considered the question of casualties and had determined that carelessness as regards human life should be stamped out everywhere. He was not accusing any Admiral or General of recklessness, but simply laying down an essential general principle. Before asking the House to consider demands for more men he wished to show what the British League of Nations had done. In August 1914 the personnel of the Navy was 150,000 and that of the regular Army, including reserves, 450,000. The Territorials numbered 250,000. Now, the personnel of the Navy was 400,000, and the Army 4,000,000. The Air Service strength in 1914 was 2,000 and to-day it was 125,000. However, to the above figures must be added the killed, died, missing, prisoners and discharged. Taking everything into consideration, the effort of the British nations under the heading "Provision of Men for the Armed Forces of the Crown" amounted to not far from 7,500,000 men. England had contributed 4,500,000, Scotland 600,000, Wales 250,000, Ireland 170,000, and the Dominions and Colonies 900,000. The remaining million, composed of native fighters, labour corps, carriers, etc. represented the splendid contributions by India and the various African and other dependencies. But even these figures failed to indicate our total effort; for they took no account of the manufacture of munitions, ships naval and mercantile, and aircraft, the increased production of food, iron ore and the supplies of all kinds which we furnished to the Allies.

If this effort was to be carried on and sacrifices not rendered in vain our armies must be maintained throughout 1918. Their demands could be met from two sources, firstly from the reserves at home and abroad and secondly from the men remaining in civil life. Even after readjusting the home armies to enable the greatest proportion to be sent abroad it would still be necessary to raise 450,000 from the men in civil life. This was absolutely the minimum requirement.

The speaker declared that the lowering of the military age, except as a last resort, was contrary to natural instincts and economically unsound. The Government felt very strongly that it would be contrary to national interests to raise the age limit whilst large numbers of fit youths were employed in civil life who could be released without seriously endangering essential work. The Government was satisfied that the reasons which led to the exclusion of Ireland from the Military Service Act had lost none of their cogency. The Cabinet had determined to make available militarily a very large number of the youths engaged in essential industries, replacing them with women and ex-soldiers. This would leave in civil life a large reserve of men over forty-one which our enemies would not possess and which could be thrown into the scale if necessary. The pacifists were now attempting to stir up strife in the munition works. Youths engaged in vital industries were threatening to hold up the output of ships and aeroplanes in order to force the Government to exempt them. This would mean sending the wounded and older men to the front and limiting or stopping soldiers' leave. If the threat was carried out the youths would meet a blast of hatred and contempt which would surprise them. The main object of the proposals was to secure equality of sacrifice as far as practicable. The Bill he was now introducing provided for the abolition of the two months' exemption granted to men leaving certified occupations and the effect would be that such men would join the Army more rapidly and more numerous than hitherto. The Bill also empowered the withdrawal of certificates of exemption granted on occupational grounds. A large number of men were at present holding such certificates who were engaged in work of practically no national importance. After mentioning that over one million men held protection certificates which were at present cancellable the speaker proceeded to explain that only men fit for general service would be taken from vital industries and the number required would be secured by a clean cut determined on the age basis for each particular occupation. Shipping was a vital problem. Every ton built or saved from submarineism or economized by substituting home production for imports meant a ton available to bring the American forces into the field. Our enemies were staking everything upon our failure to solve this problem. Our success in solving it meant certain victory. Aliens would not henceforth be employed in certain restricted occupations of an unessential character without a permit. Unintended enemy aliens, if fit, must work nationally or be interned. Arrangements were being made for the extension of employment of schoolboys of whom four thousand were successfully used last season with the Boy Scouts for harvesting and cleaning land. Women munition workers, including admiralty workers, numbered nearly 815,000 at the end of last year compared with 227,000 in 1914. Still more women of all classes were necessary. He expressed thanks to the Military authorities, to the New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland contingents who consented to grant furlough to skilled agriculturists for work on the land. This timely help coming at a critical period in the agricultural cycle had been greatly appreciated.

THE PETROLEUM BILL.

London, January 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Petroleum Bill, providing royalties for owners of land where oil is found, has been dropped because the necessary action could not be taken without special legislation.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Field Work by British Aviators.

London, January 15.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the enemy raided a post south-eastward of Arras. A few of ours are missing. Hostile artillery are active in the Saint Julien area and south-eastward of Hargicourt. Our aeroplanes carried out bombing and machine gunning incessantly on Sunday. They dropped four hundred bombs on a large ammunition dump near Roulers and on billets, huts and a rail junction. Machine guns attacked a party of the enemy engaged in extinguishing a large fire, causing casualties. The men scattered and the fire was left to burn out. Eight hostile machines were brought down and three driven down. Three of ours are missing. There was better weather to-day.

Snow Postpones German Offensive.

London, January 15.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says that heavy snow has again fallen and postponed indefinitely the much advertised German offensive. The Germans are using a lighter type of flame-thrower, not requiring several operations. Enemy search-lights and fireworks are constantly seeking to locate our tanks. Drafts from Germany's 1918 class are now appearing opposite the British. We recently captured two improved field howitzers of a maximum range of eleven thousand yards. We also captured a document which records an instance where only nine out of twenty-four field howitzers survived our bombardment.

Lively Artillery Fire.

London, January 15.

A French communique says: There has been lively artillery in Champagne on the right of the Meuse, especially north of Louvemont, where our batteries caught enemy assemblages.

BRITISH AIR RAID ON GERMANY.

London, January 15.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports as follows:—Our squadrons made a most successful raid in Germany at daylight against the railway station and munition factories at Karlsruhe and in the Rhine Valley. They dropped one and a quarter tons of bombs with excellent results. Bombs were observed in buildings and on sidings at the main railway junction in the centre of the town and in the railway workshops and the smaller junction at Karlsruhe. Photographs confirm a large fire in factories alongside the railway. Anti-aircraft fire was very heavy and several hostile machines unsuccessfully attacked our formation. All of our machines reached their objectives and returned safely.

BOLSHEVIKS OPPOSED.

Petrograd, January 15.

The Social Revolutionaries of the Constituent Assembly have issued a manifesto bitterly denouncing the Bolsheviks as bringing the country to the verge of new and overwhelming war and declaring that the restoration of peace is of paramount importance but only the Constituent Assembly is able to achieve it. The Army should be reformed on a voluntary basis and the nationalisation of land achieved without compensation. They favour also mines and private railways and State control of industry with the widest participation of the working-classes therein.

GERMAN AIMS.

The New Industrial Oligarchy.

The industrial magnates of Germany are making their preparations for saving their own skins in the coming crash. Before the war they were going to effect the economic conquest of the world, and as regards large slices of the world, they were not far from achieving their aim. Baron von Kuehlmann, the new German Foreign Minister, said in August, 1914: "If we had had ten more years of peace, we should have been masters of the world without having shed one drop of blood," and many people believe that another generation, at any rate, would have seen this result achieved. But the industrial leaders would not, or perhaps could not, wait; they joined hands with the military party to take a short cut to the goal, and it has landed them, and Germany within a morose. A sheep has been known to get out of a bog by climbing on the back of a companion in misfortune and sending its fellow to the bottom in its struggles; and the big industrialists are now proposing to get out, if they can, on the shoulders of the German people, sending them deeper into their quagmire. There are of course several different views in Germany as to what will happen after the war. One very influential school looks forward to doing the whole thing again but doing it better; to a fresh attempt at economic world-conquest by an intensification of all the old methods, combined with preparations, which Herr Rathenau and many others have kindly sketched for us, for a second war,—preparations which

are to be better made this time. But we do not imagine that many of the big industrialists want a second war. They have learned that it is easier to invoke the aid of militarism than to get quit of it again. There is an old story of a man who discovered the formula for raising the devil; but the devil came to him in the shape of a huge wolf, who could do nothing but eat. The wolf rid him of his enemies; but when the man no longer required the creature's services, he realised that he had got to discover the formula for laying him again; and the wolf, who enjoyed displaying his solitary accomplishment, first killed the man's friends and then the man himself. Something of the sort seems to be happening in Germany. Hindenburg indeed has not exactly rid the industrialists of their enemies; but he has damaged the industrialists themselves pretty considerably, and they cannot "lay" him. They are complaining that his National Service law deprives them of labour; and *Vorwaerts* on August 25th rather gleefully rubbed in the point. "The National Service Law," it said, "is a thorn in the flesh of the capitalists, and they see in its carrying out a serious danger to German industry." Much more serious, however, is Hindenburg's unrestricted submarine war. Both before and during the war some of the leaders of industry have been acquiring an interest in shipping; and they understand how terribly the submarine war adds to their troubles. They may agree with theoretical writers that the first possibility for Germany after the war is greatly to increase her overseas trade; but they see the

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 19.

"Court Cards" at Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

detailed difficulties better than the theorists. They know that for the twenty years before the war, just as Germany was going ahead of Britain in exports to Continental markets that could be reached from Germany by rail, Britain was going ahead of Germany very much faster in exports to all markets that could only be reached by sea; and, as if this permanent factor were not handicap enough, militarism must needs destroy German work in the great overseas markets, sink the neutral shipping which alone could aid the sadly diminished mercantile fleet of Germany to bring the German industries those raw materials without which they can hardly even get a start made, and so antagonise by its brutalities the seamen of the whole world that a comprehensive boycott of German sailors and German shipping become increasingly probable. We do not imagine that the big capitalists are much in love with militarism at the moment; and some of them, we know, realise the fearful problems ahead.

Of course some Germans still believe in the good German sword as a trade weapon; and the wildest plans have been formulated. Submarines are to force favourable commercial treaties from enemies and neutrals; an indemnity in raw materials is to be paid before negotiations begin; the enemy is to be forced to receive German exports but forbidden to export to Germany; Germany is to receive, but not give most-favoured-nation treatment; imports by sea are everywhere to be burdened with higher duties than imports by land, so as to checkmate the hated English. The facility of such talk has been exposed in Germany itself. The more moderate pin their hopes to a peace without economic enmity; an *Ausgleich* or give and take business peace with prohibition of boycotting. When the time approaches, this section will proceed to "organise sympathy" among pacifists and so forth; the line to be taken is that all men are brothers, so that raw materials must be pooled and all countries supplied in proportion to their needs. Germany's need being the greatest, her people must receive the lion's share, otherwise you starve the innocent German a second time over. But the *Ausgleich* is still far away, and the British are horribly stubborn; few in Germany really share Professor Jastrow's easy confidence that the dreaded Paris resolutions will not be put into practice after all. And even if the good German sword should force the Allied Governments to renounce any form of boycott, it does not quite appear how any Government is to force individuals, or Trade Unions for that matter, to have anything to do with Germans or their belongings if they do not wish to. These things are not hidden from the German capitalist; and while he undoubtedly hopes for the best, a business peace and the resumption of the old methods of economic world-conquest, he is quietly hedging all the time, and preparing "second-best" plans for his own salvation at the expense of his country. (To be continued.)

GENERAL NEWS.

Donations to Tokio University.

Donations to Tokio University.
Dr. A. H. Hepburn, the well-known New York banker, has donated Y. 120,000 to the Imperial University, Tokio, through Baron Shibusawa, for the creation of new chairs for the study of the Constitution of the United States and American history and diplomacy. As the result of a conference of the councillors, the University decided to accept Dr. Hepburn's application and the contribution has already been received from Baron Shibusawa. **Hollighand Prize Money.**

The distribution of the prize money awarded for the Haligoland battle (August 28, 1914) commenced on November 5. The shares of officers and men who have since died are payable to their legal representatives. The awards range from £97 12s. 6d. in the case of a senior flag officer to 1s. in the case of the bottom ranks. Preparations are also being made for distribution of the prize money awarded to H.M. ship Swift and Broke for the destruction of the enemy ships G85 and G42 on April 21 last.

Cheese Profits Limited.
Retail prices of British cheese have been controlled from November 5. The profit allowed to the retailer is 2½ lb., including all charges for credit and delivery. In the new Order the margins of profit allowed to wholesalers have been revised and defined. No cheese, other than Caserphilly, will be allowed to be delivered within 21 days after it is made and to secure the maturing of whole milk cheese an addition of 1s. cwt. will be permitted to holders for each fortnight it is held after December 1.

The Right Splitt.
Mr. Francis St. Maria, a Singapore Eurasian at the front, in a letter to his brother says "I received two wounds on the face, one a slight one and the other a shrapnel piece bedded in. This was extracted in a facial hospital in France. I am now well and in a convalescent camp. It won't be long when I will rejoin my unit. Two and a half years Field service! What a length of time, but the war is not over. On the Western front we are driving the Germans back. They know it. Thousands and thousands of prisoners are being captured and ground gained both for France and Belgium. War is not a game to play with."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
It is expected (says the London
Daily Chronicle) that Mr. Austen
Chamberlain will shortly rejoin
the Government, probably as
Home Secretary in succession to
Sir George Cave, when the latter
retires after piloting the Reform

Bill through the House. Mr. Chamberlain resigned his position as Secretary for India after the presentation of the report on the first Mesopotamia Expedition, though he personally was not involved in the strictures passed by the Committee of Inquiry. When he leaves the Home Office Sir George Caves will doubtless become Master of the Rolls—a position for which he has long been designated, and which Lord Cross-Hardy has for some time been anxious to relinquish.

Well-Known Actress Arrested
Kimi Ota, formerly known as
Shizue Teiuchi, one of the
actresses of the Imperial Theatre,
Tokio, was arrested and charged
with incendiarism, recently. It is
said that she set her house on fire
during April, in order to receive
500 yen from an insurance com-
pany. Shizue Teiuchi was one
of the actresses who won great
popularity when the Imperial
Theatre took the initiative and

had actresses performing along with actors for the Japanese stage. During her engagement at the Imperial Theatre she fell in love with a wealthy merchant, Mankichi Ota. Their marriage was announced publicly early this year, and the couple lived in luxurious style in downtown Tokio. Their mode of living excited envy on the part of the woman's fellow actresses. But within two months after the marriage they had parted, and she had lost almost her entire fortune by an unlooked business transaction. The woman had left her husband and was living in a small house with a son and a daughter.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

GENERAL NEWS.

Lord Kitchener's Death.

Sir B. Cooper called attention in the House of Commons recently to the refusal of the Government to lay on the table the official report of the inquiry into the loss of H.M.S. Hampshire. He wished to get at the bottom of what appeared to be a mystery of Lord Kitchener's disappearance. Dr. Macnamara defended the decision of the Government not to publish the report, and said that in accordance with the usual practice in such matters the proceedings of the inquiry must be regarded as confidential.

Motor Vehicles for Emergencies.

Authority has been given to the City of London Motor Volunteer Corps (1st, 2nd, and 3rd squadrons) to enrol commercial motor vehicles for the use of the military authorities in any national emergency. The authorities are desirous that every motor vehicle should be so registered in order that all military needs may be met in the event of an invasion or an apprehended invasion in which event the supply of sufficient motor vehicles in districts affected would be of great military value. No call will be made on the owners of such vehicles except in the case of a national emergency, and free petrol will be supplied for the work.

Must Give Up £430 a Year.

An appeal was heard at the House of Commons Tribunal of an Irishman, named O'S., who is drawing £430 a year in a Dublin drapery house. Westminster Tribunal had held that, as the man was in Ireland, they had no jurisdiction. Sir D. Maclellan said that if he was resident here when the Military Service Act came into operation he was liable. "When he comes back," he added, "he is a deserter." Sir Donald adjourned the case for a month on condition that in the meantime the man returned to England. Counsel said it was heard the man should give up £430 a year. Sir Donald replied that he must give it up or retain it as a deserter.

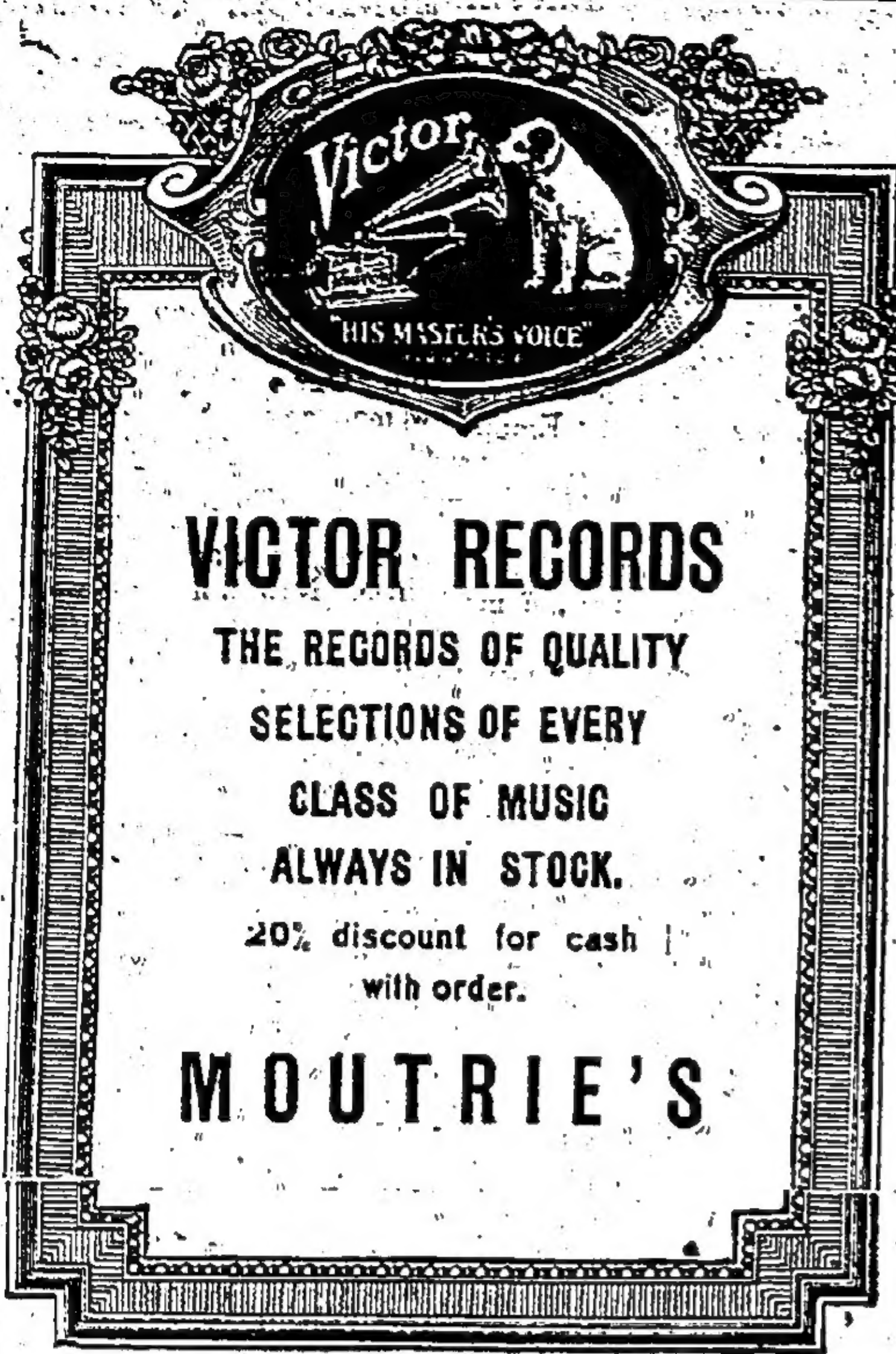
Veterans of 1914.

The Admiralty decision on the question of granting a special medal to the Navy for services in 1914 was announced by Dr. Macnamara in the Commons recently. The medal to be given to those who fought in France in 1914, he said, was to commemorate the gallant part played by the original British Expeditionary Forces at that critical phase of the war. This must necessarily be regarded as the last of the glorious deeds in the annals of the old Army, and might never occur again. The services of the Navy float during the same period, although of supreme value, could hardly be regarded as forming a similarly distinctive chapter in history. There were, however, certain naval and marine units which landed in France and Belgium, and the question of their inclusion was now being considered.

Proposal of Bolo's Colleague.

Paris, October 28.—One of the most astounding revelations made by the *Journal* in connection with the Bolo affair is the reproduction of an interview with M. Pasha (formerly Turkish Ambassador in Paris and associated with Bolo's attempt to control the *Journal*) given at the latter's own request, in which he divulged with cynical frankness the desires of Germany to conclude a separate peace with France at the expense of England, Russia, and Italy. The interview was never published, of course, but it was submitted to the President of the Council. Germany's conditions were the following: Evacuation of the invaded departments, the autonomy of Alsace-Lorraine, and, perhaps, even restoration to France of that portion of the Province more particularly French in sympathies, and traditions; Flanders to become a German State; the rest of Belgium to become French territory. This arrangement M. Pasha styled a "marriage de raison," and in return for her concessions, Germany expected France's friendship and help in settling international difficulties of the future.

NOTICES.



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GENERAL NEWS.

Famous Savoy Actor's Sudden Death.

Mr. Fred Billington, known throughout England as one of the most popular members of the D'Oyly Carte Company, died suddenly at the Liverpool Street Hotel in London recently from heart failure. He had come to London from his country home on business. For many years Mr. Billington sustained leading parts in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the Savoy Theatre.

Parcels for British Prisoners.

The War Office has now sanctioned the sending of a "personal parcel" to prisoners of war by relatives under certain conditions, and from December 1 articles which may be sent include: Pipes, pencils, various toilet articles, safety razors, boot-laces (mohair), pipe lights, housewife, handkerchiefs, health salts, insecticide powder, brushes and belts (provided they include no rubber or leather), buttons, cheese, draughts, dominoes, sweets, mittens and mufflers. Parcels may be sent once a quarter only, and the maximum weight is 11 lbs. To minimize risk of loss in the post they should weight not less than 3 lbs.

Juggler for the Army.

On a music-hall artist appealing at the House of Commons Tribunal, the chairman (Sir Donald Maclellan) remarked: "You are on the music hall stage. Then you will have to come off it. We cannot have a young man of 23 and single on the music hall stage who is fit for any kind of service." Applicant: I am not fit for any kind of service. The Chairman: You are fit for O.S. and if you can go about presenting service lions you can be of some service to the Army. Applicant: Mine is a juggling scene I have nothing to do with the sea lions. The Chairman: A month final. Applicant: I shall ask leave to appeal. The Chairman: You won't get it. If you can juggle on the music hall stage you can go into the Army.

Liability of Apprentices.

In the King's Bench Division an appeal was heard of a firm of straw hat manufacturers at Luton who sought to have enforced the provisions of an indenture with a young girl apprentice. The Luton magistrates, having regard to the abnormal conditions prevailing in August, 1916, when the deed was executed, had declined to enforce its provisions on the ground that they were not reasonable. Mr. Hugo Young, K.C., for the appellants, stated that the girl was apprenticed for four years, but she broke her indentures and obtained a place as a servant, being attracted by the high wages which were now being paid to domestics. The appeal was allowed, the case being remitted to the Justices to make an order for the apprentice to carry out the provisions of the indenture.

A Germans Suicide.

The Home Secretary, replying in the Commons to Mr. King, who asked whether any reparation has been made to Mrs. Paul, whose husband had "preferred suicide to deportation," said: "S. F. Paul, a German, was in the first instance granted an exemption from the general policy of repatriation, and was allowed to remain in this country with his German wife and son. Subsequently he forfeited by his own conduct all claim to be allowed to remain here, and accordingly his exemption was withdrawn, and he was told that he must leave the country. The utmost consideration was shown him on account of the illness of his son, and he was allowed to delay his departure until the boy was well enough to travel. When Paul showed his intention to prolong the delay beyond this point he was told that if he did not go he would be deported. He then poisoned himself and attempted to poison his wife and son. The consideration shown in this case has been extended to the point of allowing the widow and boy to remain for the present in this country, where friends are prepared to look after them. I see no reason for any further action on my part."

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Crown Prince	100	4.65
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"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
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BRITISH WORKERS' LEAGUE.

Policy of Reconstruction by State Control.

"National control of industries vital to the national safety," and "State help for industries essential to national interest," are advocated in the "programme of national and industrial reconstruction," which the Executive Committee of the British Workers' League recently outlined. The 20 recommendations include:—
State control or ownership of railways and canals.
Improved industrial conditions for the workers.
A statutory minimum wage.
Limitation of private profit.
Encouragement of agriculture.
A national and Imperial policy for abolition of unemployment.
Generous treatment of discharged sailors and soldiers.
Effective control of alien immigration.
Child welfare and education.
Liquor traffic control, and
The substitution of a league of nations for the present "balance of power" policy.

A recommendation that will arouse controversy among trade unionists is one advocating payment of "a standard minimum wage based on average capacity and output, with an additional payment to those whose production exceeds the standard."
The League intends to run a number of candidates at the next General Election in support of its new national policy. Mr. John Hodge, M.P., is president, and amongst the vice-presidents are Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M.P., Mr. Stephen Walsh M.P., and Mr. E. G. Wells.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Tendencies in the Far East.

It is pointed out in a special article on fire insurance in the *Times* Trade Supplement that China has long been a very important field for British fire insurance companies. The mercantile business at the treaty ports is in itself no mean element, but the bulk of the business is in respect of native insurances on shops, homes, and godowns. For many years the business was confined to the treaty ports, but within recent times operations have been extended to the purely native towns in the interior. The conditions and construction in Chinese towns are not attractive from an insurance point of view, but it has been found possible to transact business at rates which, although necessarily high, are not excessive. The growth of native Chinese insurance companies, comparatively recent development, and the competition which ensues, is rendering it more difficult to maintain rates at the level which experience has proved to be necessary in an admittedly precarious field. Japan is not a large contributor to the revenue of British fire insurance companies. Until comparatively recent years business was confined largely to mercantile business at the ports, the notoriously flimsy construction of the ordinary Japanese town, and the frequently recurring devastating conflagrations proving too great deterrents. Of late years British companies have been attempting to develop business even in these hazardous directions, but native Japanese companies themselves as well as among the British companies has reduced rates to a very low and unremunerative level.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company Limited, on TUESDAY 29th January 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY COMPANY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. on TUESDAY 29th January 1918, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG LAND
RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. on TUESDAY 29th January 1918, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHOOTE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

We have Just Received A Consignment

of
LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATES
in fancy boxes.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

Hongkong Dispensary

Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

RUSSELL.—On December 5, 1917, at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, Canada, Samuel Marcus Russell, M.A., late of the Imperial College, Peking, and Maritime Customs, China; son of the late Rev. W. A. Russell, of Strabane, Co. Tyrone, Ireland.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1918.

THE PATH OF DISHONOUR.

Russia appears to be bent on building up for herself a reputation for being unprincipled. Already she has gone back on the Pact of London (which definitely laid it down that no one Ally would conclude a separate peace with the enemy) by agreeing to an armistice and by engaging in pourparlers aiming at an adjustment of the nation's differences with the Central Powers. Then some weeks back it was suggested that all Russia's obligations contracted with other Powers prior to the Revolution would be repudiated. Now comes the decision, by what is termed the Superior Council of National Property, to cancel all National Loans issued by the Imperial and Bourgeoisie Governments and all domestic Loans the stock of which is held by foreigners.

This assuredly is a sweeping programme and one which shows the low conception of honour which animates the extremists into whose hands for the moment the destinies of Russia have fallen. As is well-known, the Allied nations—Britain, America and Japan in particular—have loaned large sums to Russia, to say nothing of the enormous assistance which has been given her in the supply of munitions and other war material. More than that, there are hundreds of thousands of private investors who have taken up Russian War Stock in the full expectation that the Government's pledges would be honoured. Repudiation of these Loans, therefore, would mean ruin for a great number of these individuals, while, so far as the international aspect is concerned, the action would inevitably mean a situation of the utmost seriousness eventually. This method of getting rid of debts by the simple expedient of ignoring them is as dishonourable in national dealings as it is in private life. It takes one's thoughts back to the Middle Ages, when rulers, finding their liabilities too pressing, and unable to meet them by the comparatively respectable methods of debasing the currency or forced grants, were wont to solve the problem by repudiation. The case may be recalled of Richard Coeur de Lion, who once sold certain assets of the Crown and subsequently took them back again, on the ground that he had had no right to alienate them! It is also recorded by Froissart that French debts were dishonoured no less than fifty-six times between the time of Henry the Fourth and the Revolution. What is described by Mr. Hartley Withers, in writing on public debts, as the most impudent and wholesale repudiation of all, is that effected by Philip the Second of Spain, who, in 1596, revoked all the assignments, mortgages and deeds by which his revenues and domains had been charged.

These recollections of the past, however, are merely of interest historically, and it has to be remembered, in connection with them, that the monarchical system in those days made the debts of the medieval Kings largely a personal matter. These were personal debts of absolute Monarchs and not national debts acknowledged by popular representatives and a liability of the nation as a whole. Different standards of morality marked those days, also. But here, in the case of New Russia, we have the Bolsheviks, who consider themselves far ahead of the peoples of any present-day Monarchical country, setting out with a declaration that they cannot be bound by the obligations contracted by a Government with which they may have nothing in common, but which was elected on a far more democratic basis than any of its predecessors. And we do not hesitate to say that these Loans had, as far as that was possible, the endorsement of the Russian nation generally. Happily, the Bolsheviks are not the only force in Russian affairs, and we can well believe that their day of power will come to an end. We can only hope that eventually a stable regime will establish itself in this now distracted country—a regime which will be honest enough to admit its debts and show a readiness to discharge them. Without such a turn of affairs, there must be heavy troubles lying in store for Russia.

Hon. Mr. Pollock's Re-Election.

The public generally, we believe, will welcome the fact that the Justices of the Peace have nominated the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock to be their representative on the Legislative Council for another term of years. Mr. Pollock has given ample proof of his ability to serve as an unofficial member, and many are of opinion that it is regrettable that he is not in the "gilded" circle of Executive Council members, where his liberal-minded views would possibly have more scope of achievement. Still, as merely an unofficial member Mr. Pollock may be described as "the right man in the right place," for he never forgets that there is such a body as the general public to be considered. Time and time again Mr. Pollock has brought forward quite an interesting little budget of queries for our local Government officials to inquire into, and all for everybody's good. Now and again, perhaps, Mr. Pollock might with advantage have carried a little further some of the inquiries he set afoot, for it is in the solution and not in the query that the utility of such queries lies. So we sincerely hope that Mr. Pollock will continue to probe below the surface whenever he believes that such action is justified, and not allow himself to be "put off" with half-answers. By the way, what has become of the Constitutional B-form Association, of which Mr. Pollock was one of the sponsors? That, of course, has only an indirect bearing on Council matters, but now that he is once more elected, we hope that Mr. Pollock will not let the question be entirely forgotten. We are not going to say what we hope or what we do not hope for from such agitation, but, nevertheless, we would—as doubtless the general public would also—welcome a stirring up of the subject. From small beginnings mighty reforms are known to have been realised.

A Railway Necessity.

In recording an accident which occurred on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, in our issue of yesterday, we stated that there were, on the express train concerned, no bandages or other equipment for the treating of cases of personal injury. In the particular instance under notice a woman had been knocked down by the train and sustained a nasty wound, and she was taken on board and the best possible done for her. Happily, the case was not a very serious one, but the thought that occurs to us is that it would be well if all trains on this line, and particularly the express, carried a first-aid outfit of some kind. Such equipment would be of the utmost value in case of a serious railway accident, to say nothing of its utility in isolated cases like that recorded yesterday. At Home, we believe, all express trains carry requisites of this kind, and we hope that the Chinese and British administrations will follow this most beneficial example, the possible result of which might be the saving of life in serious cases of mishap.

Dealing With Labour.

We hope it is the case, as the Daily Mail Lobby correspondent says, that the Government is prepared to take severe measures against anyone interfering with the output of munitions, aeroplanes and ships. Such interference is intolerable and must be met in a such manner that the misguided fools causing the trouble will be taught a lesson that they will never again attempt such action as is rightly feared and deplored. No one denies the importance of the wage-earning section of the community, but their importance is not, even to-day, the sole factor. Nor in England, we trust, will it ever be of such a character that it will be virtually a despotism. Labour, to be respected must respect the rights of others. The Government must bring all its power to bear on those who wrongfully influence the wage-earner; and if that fails, then, for both leaders and the most recalcitrant of these "down-trodden" idlers, let the punishment fit the enormity of their crime. That, it is to be hoped, will bring the others to their senses.

DAY BY DAY.

SOCIALISM IS THE TROJAN HORSE OF AUTOCRACY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 47th birthday of Admiral Sir David Beatty.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 0 3/8d.

Prize Day.
Miss Iris May is to distribute the prizes at the Bilingual Public School on February 1.

Police Reserve Inspection.
His Excellency the Governor is to inspect the Police Reserve Force on the afternoon of Sunday, February 3. Arrangements are being made for this inspection to take place on the Polo Ground.

Literary Lecture.
Professor Wright will continue his lectures at the Helena May Institute on Friday, 18th inst., at 5.30 p.m., dealing with Wordsworth and Coleridge. Attention is drawn to the change of hour. These lectures are open to members and their friends.

A War Blotter.
The British American Tobacco Company has issued an attractive book-blitter, the cover bearing an exceptionally good portrait of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, while the leaves contain some striking war photographs in sepia. The book is an adornment to any desk.

The Choice of the J. P.'s.
To-day was the date fixed for the election of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Legislative Council for a period of three years, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock's term having expired. Mr. Pollock was the only one nominated and his name has now been forwarded to the Government. When the necessary formalities have been completed, Mr. Pollock will no doubt be declared re-elected. He has already served for six years.

C. E. M. S.
A dinner was held last evening in the Hongkong Hotel in connection with the Cathedral Bazaar of the Church of England Men's Society, when 60 members and friends assembled. The Bishop of Victoria presided and there were present Commander Myburgh, Dr. Earle, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Lovell, Mr. G. H. Marley, Mr. Atwell and Messrs. Hinton and Warren. Revs. Mr. Stewart, Griffith, Sharp, Mr. Forster, and Messrs. Hogg, Britton, Patterson, Bowley, North, Knight, etc. Various toasts were submitted, including "The Missionary Work of the Church" and "The Church of England Men's Society." Music and other items were provided and much appreciated.

Piano Recital.
By kind permission of this Excellency the Governor, a piano recital, which will be open to the public, will be given by Mr. Deaman Fuller in the Ball Room at Government House at 9.15 p.m. on Monday, February 4. The violinist will be Mr. W. McQuade, who has not yet been heard in public here. The piano pieces will include two groups selected from the most popular compositions of Chopin and Liszt, in addition to other items. Tickets (price 3s) may be obtained at each of the music stores and the entire proceeds will be given intact to the Prisoners of War Fund and the funds of the Ladies Emergency Committee of the Navy League.

The "Police Reserve Gazette."
The current number of this interesting publication is well up to average standard. In it there are many contributions that should appeal to the public in general, as well as to the members of the Reserve. Not the least entertaining item is the reproduction of several of the humorous advertisements for which prizes were awarded last month. Lieut. Millington in this number begins a series of cartoons entitled "The Exploits of P. C. Pudding-head," which gives promise of good things to come, and which, we hope, will do no harm upon any member of the Corps. "E. W. H." verifies cleverly on a subject which he entitles "Supposed Confessions." "Mark" and "A. M. W." also court the Muse with more or less success, though not in serious vein. The prose contributions are, as usual, well worth reading; and on the whole, the Gazette is such that we again recommend our readers to get it regularly.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

An Imperial Care.

The Imperial War Graves Commission, established under Royal charter and charged with the duty of caring for the graves of officers and men of the military and naval forces of the Empire who fall in the war, has now been constituted as follows:—

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G. (President).

Nine official members, namely:—

The Secretary of State for War (Chairman)

The Secretary of State for the Colonies

The Secretary of State for India

The First Commissioner of Works

and the following persons appointed by the Governments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland respectively:—

The Hon. Sir George Pailey, K.O.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada.

The Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, P.O., High Commissioner for Australia.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.O.M.G., High Commissioner for New Zealand.

The Right Hon. W. P. Schreiner, P.O., C.M.G., High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa.

Dr. E. F. S. Green, Newfoundland.

Seven official members appointed by Royal warrant, namely:—

Sir William Garstin, G.O.M.G., Mr. Harry Gosling, O.H., J.P., Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

Lieut. General Sir C. F. N. Macready, K.O.B., K.O.M.G., General Sir Herbert O. O. Pumer, G.O.M.G., G.O.V.O., K.O.B.

Admiral Sir Edmund S. Poe, G.O.V.O., K.O.B.

Brig. General Fabian Ware, C.M.G.

The work of registering, maintaining, and caring for the graves of officers and men of the British and Dominion forces who fall in the war was, early in the year 1915, entrusted to a new branch of the Army, the Directorate of Graves Registration and Inquiries, and Graves Registration units were established in the different theatres of war. In December, 1915, as the result of negotiations with the Directorate, the French Government passed a law, under which the French nation undertook the whole cost of the provision, in perpetuity, of land for the graves of Allied soldiers in French territory. In August, 1917, an agreement with the Belgian Government was also concluded embodying conditions as to the provision of land in Belgian territory similar to those granted by the French Government.

Under the French law of December, 1915, it was laid down that the care and upkeep of the graves of Allied soldiers would be a charge on the French Government, but might be entrusted to "associations regularly constituted" in France and in the Allied countries. The British Government, in gratefully acknowledging this generous offer, decided that this charge should be accepted by it as a national duty. In order, therefore, to form a body which could act as an "association" under the French law, and which also on the conclusion of hostilities could take over from the Directorate the work of maintaining and caring for the graves, a National Committee was appointed by the Prime Minister in January, 1916, of which the Prince of Wales was graciously pleased to accept the presidency. In course of time, however, as the scale of the war extended, and in view especially of the increase in the Dominion forces on the various fronts there was felt to be need of a body more formally constituted, wider and more Imperial in scope, and possessed of full powers to undertake the work on behalf of the Governments of the Empire. Moreover, it was recognised that, though military exigencies had forbidden the erection of permanent memorials during the war, the work of preparing and studying schemes for the laying out and adornment of cemeteries and for the provision of the necessary land could properly be taken in

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

Votes for Wives of Thirty.

Two important changes were made on November 20, during the resumed discussion of the Representation of the Peoples Bill. One had to do with married women and the municipal franchise. The bill withheld this even from those married women of 30 years of age who were to receive the Parliamentary franchise. Now a married woman of 30 will have the municipal franchise as well, "if she is the wife of a man who is entitled to be registered in respect of premises in which they both reside." This will mean an enormous increase in the municipal registers. No opposition of any sort was offered to the extension—in fact, it was warmly advocated by the opponents of the Parliamentary franchise for women—and the Home Secretary left the matter to the free decision of the House. Another free decision was taken in respect of a more generous "bestowal" of the franchise on persons engaged in war service. After considerable discussion the House agreed without a division that any male naval or military voter, who served in the war and attained the age of 19, and was otherwise qualified, should be given the Parliamentary vote.

hand without delay by a permanent Imperial organisation.

Such considerations as these found expression in a minute which the Prince of Wales addressed to the Prime Minister in March, 1917, suggesting that a permanent Commission should be established to take over the work of the National Committee for the Care of Soldiers' Graves. This minute was brought before the Imperial War Conference in April, and the Conference passed a resolution concurring in the proposal, and praying his Majesty to constitute by Royal Charter, a draft of which was approved by the Conference, an Imperial War Graves Commission for the purposes stated by his Royal Highness. At the same time the Conference placed on record its very deep appreciation of the generous action of the French Government in allotting, in perpetuity, the land in that country set aside for the burial of our men, and urged that arrangements should be made, if possible in the terms of peace, with all Governments—Ally, enemy, or neutral—for similar concessions in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, Africa, and all other theatres of war.

Later in the year the resolution of the Imperial War Conference was carried into effect, and the Commission, duly appointed under Royal Charter, is now ready to take up its work. It is provided by the Charter with full executive and administrative powers, which of course, can be exercised only when military conditions permit. It is authorised to acquire and hold land in this country and abroad, to control, maintain, and adorn the cemeteries, to erect permanent memorials, to make arrangements with regard to scattered graves, and to receive and administer funds provided by the State and funds bequeathed by regiments or private individuals for special purposes. The Imperial War Conference was unanimously of opinion that the maintenance of the burial-places of our soldiers and sailors was a sacred obligation resting on the whole Empire, and that accordingly the cost of the work to be undertaken by the Commission should be met out of funds provided by the British and Dominion Parliaments, and that no appeal should be made for subscriptions for the erection of permanent memorials. The Commission, therefore, resolved that one of the first duties of the Commission should be to prepare an estimate of the probable cost of carrying out the work entrusted to it, and to submit the same to the Governments of the United Kingdom and Overseas Dominions, with a recommendation as to the proportion that should be borne by each. It is understood that the first meeting of the Commission will be held shortly.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

What would the world have lost if everyone had been of the opinion of Dr. Collie, of the Welfare Section of the Ministry of Munitions regarding the inadvisability of working before breakfast? The great Rubens, for instance, made it his habit to rise every morning at 4 and get at once to his easel, turning out before his first meal the beautiful sketches which have come down to us by the name of "Breakfast sketches." And one could make a long list of similar examples of early rising achievement by which the world benefits to-day.

We may effect laudable war economy in the matter of clothes, but the real clothing problem will come after the war, when some millions of khaki-clad heroes will become "civies" once more, and require new suits. But old clothes will no doubt play their part as they have done before. It was a far-seeing merchant who realised this during the South African War. He made a corner in old trousers which he bought by the thousand at sixpence per pair. He had them renovated, packed into boxes, and then waited patiently until peace was declared, when he shipped them over to Cape Colony and sold them at a sovereign a pair, thus making a fortune by foreseeing man's most pressing want in the colony after the war.

Now that we are to have a National Board to fix standard wages for all seamen, and the Army and Navy are to be more generously remunerated, it may seem to some that the wave of higher prices is responsible, as the *Daily Chronicle*. But in a sense we are only levelling up to the rates attained, or hoped for, by older generations. As Mr. J. W. Fortescue reminds us in his excellent little manual on Military History, the military calling was formerly a mercantile profession. Capitalists raised forces and sought indemnity in plunder. To them, as to the old privateersmen, the gain was considerable.

The detestable purchase system which so long obtained in our Army was simply a survival of the old practice of buying shares in a military company. One of our armies, Mr. Fortescue recalls, divided over a million and a quarter in plunder a century and a quarter ago. It is startling, however, to remember that during the middle of the South African war a sum of 25 was awarded to every private, and to every non-commissioned officer and officer still larger sums, according to their rank, as prize money in lieu of booty. The new scheme is a decided improvement on the old.

Tonyandy, where General Smuts recently addressed a War Aims meeting, is one of the most remarkable examples of modern industrial development. Sixty years ago it was a tiny village in the heart of a wood. To-day, under the reign of King Coal, it is the centre of the wealthiest urban district in the Kingdom, with a population of 170,000. To a good many its name is familiar chiefly on account of the riots which were the outcome of the Combine strike of eight years ago. Mr. Winston Churchill was then at Home Office, and the intervention of soldiers and Metropolitan police led to some ugly happenings.

The Rev. William Temple, who has resigned the rectory of St. James's, Piccadilly, is running pretty swiftly through the gamut of experience. Mr. Temple is only 36, yet he has already been President of the Oxford Union, declined a bishopric, been editor of a weekly newspaper, chaplain to the King and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, headmaster of a Repton, author of several volumes, and a rector. Now he is giving himself to the movement for securing self-government for the Church of England.

FRANCO-ITALIAN FRONT.

The Question of Unity of Direction.

The military correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes as follows:—

The lack of interest and stunted education in history and geography has told very heavily against the British Empire in this war. Not only the leaders of public opinion have been thus handicapped, but the newspaper-reading public finds it most difficult to understand the course of events and to appreciate the arguments which are used to recommend certain political or military measures. An idea has crystallised more or less that all the military and political personages responsible for its direction on our side are divided into two schools. The one, which is supposed to be the orthodox military view, insists, and has insisted, upon the concentration of all our efforts against the German army entrenched across Northern France, while the other is supposed to favour the alternative scheme of striking down the members of the hostile confederacy which are weakest, and then gradually closing in upon the arch enemy. The two schools are popularly known as the advocates of the Western front, or the advocates of the so-called side shows.

There is considerable justice in the above rough-and-ready diagnosis of two schools of thought which have obtained credit in exalted circles, but it is not generally appreciated that in all wars, and indeed, in all battles, there must be side shows, just as in a game of chess. The true art consists in knowing how much force to put into the side shows and how much to retain for the focus of the struggle. Moreover, what is prudent and perhaps necessary at one phase of a campaign is impossible or foolish at another date. Finally, the manner in which military enterprises are executed almost invariably surpasses in importance the strategy which directs them. Some "gambles" are "legitimate," and some are not; it requires the highest skill in the art of military statesmanship to decide such magnitude, nor can the military aspects of the case be divorced from its other aspect, political, diplomatic, and naval, for an instant without inviting disaster. The wisdom of operating in the Balkan Peninsula, and the whole policy which inspired the Dardanelles campaign, depended on all these considerations intertwined. Without naval pre-eminence the enterprise was impossible, without adequate troops, adequately equipped, and commanded by an adequate leader, it was foolhardy. On the goodwill or hostility of Bulgaria its ultimate success depended.

From a purely military point of view there is much to be said for exerting our utmost strength against the Germans in France. To begin with we have got them there in position ready to be attacked. A German defeat in France, if inflicted on the centre, not on the extremity of their line, would be absolutely fatal to the Central Empires, and end the war. Another very urgent consideration is that transporting troops and material is a very difficult problem, which increases with the distance, and the Germans in France are by far the nearest enemies to strike at. On the other hand victory in France demands a lot of conditions which the Franco-British High Command have not yet succeeded in solving, and which they do not seem likely to solve in the next few weeks.

This brief recital of the factors of the chief military problem gives but a faint idea of the complexity of the case and of how many conflicting interests and opinions have to be considered before the final decision can properly be taken as to the locality where our principal efforts should at any given moment be directed. There are, however, some general principles which can quite confidently be deduced from the German successes. Unity of direction is above all things essential. Ultimate military success, not some transient political objective,

should be the reason for every important move.

A myth has been sedulously circulated that the present Prime Minister attempted last winter to place the British Army under the command of the French Commander-in-Chief, General Nivelle, and that nothing but the defeat and consequent discredit of Nivelle saved the British Army from this disaster! What actually happened was quite different. After the losses suffered by the French at Verdun and by the British in the series of Somme battles from July to November, 1916, which were very sanguinary, it became clear, even if there had been any doubt on the subject before, that the British and French must act in close combination if they were to have a chance of penetrating the German lines in France. General Nivelle proposed, in January, 1917, that the British and French armies should pool their reserves for a tremendous blow against the German centre. He further proposed that on this battlefield and to dispose of these reserves one chief should be in command. He professed himself quite ready to serve under the British Commander-in-Chief if the two Governments so decided, but laid stress on the essential condition of a single will directing the operation in question. He further drew attention to impending events in Russia and elsewhere as additional reasons for striking hard with a minimum of delay. After repeated conferences and much waste of time the proposals of General Nivelle were accepted in some degree at the Calais Conference, but were never put in practice. The two armies delivered their attacks on separate sectors. In April, 1917, Allenby at Arras and Nivelle on the Aisne won important victories, stormed strong positions, captured many thousand prisoners, but each army fell short of penetrating the German fortified zone, and was finally held up by rearward positions. General Nivelle is justified in asserting that his contention was proved correct by the tragedy of the event. On the other hand, the British authorities were no doubt correct in one important question. Neither the state of the weather nor the necessity for making good the losses of the Somme made it possible to begin the offensive campaign on a great scale before April 9, 1917. In fact, this date was hazarded early under the circumstances.

In the hostile league the Germans occupy the undisputed pre-eminence. There can be no manner of doubt as to whether the German or Austrian General Staff is best fitted to control the fate of both armies. On our side it is not quite so simple. The French are commanded by a general who has displayed the greatest capacity and skill; he is supported by colleagues and a General Staff who have spent a lifetime in the study of warfare on a great scale. Our Army before the war was organised and designed for such campaigns as it waged in Egypt and South Africa. These experiences inevitably shaped its methods and formed its leaders. With some rare exceptions the French generals and the French army as a whole would not approve of the supremacy of any of the British generals over their forces, and the scheme of another committee as a clearing-house for joint plans and proposals is, in the opinion of the Prime Minister, the most that can be done for the present towards securing the unity of control which unquestionably is needed to retrieve the military situation. Britain occupies the same position in the Entente, except on the military side, as Germany does in the Central League. It is her Navy, finance, trade, and population that enable the war to be carried on; nor are her land forces numerically much inferior even to the French, so that reluctance to place our forces in any degree under French direction is quite intelligible. Moreover, there are technical difficulties in combining the armies of two nationalities in the same theatre which are certainly formidable when the operations are on the present scale. And yet the problem must be solved. The joint action of British and French troops on the Italian front

THE TIENTSIN FLOODS.

Recognition of Hongkong's Generosity.

The Colonial Secretary forwards us the following copy of a letter received by His Majesty's Minister, Peking, from the Wei Chiao Pu relating to the contribution from Hongkong towards the Tientsin Flood Relief Fund:—

Peking, December 21st, 1917. Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 17th instant saying that you had received the following communication from the Governor of Hongkong:—

"The Legislative Council of Hongkong has voted a sum of \$100,000 to be sent to Peking in relief of flood victims. I have the honour to enclose a draft for \$94,786.73 being the equivalent in Peking currency and request you to forward it to the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council together with a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Council."

You send the draft for \$94,786.73 and the minutes of the Council with the request that they may be forwarded to the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council.

I have sent the draft to the Reorganisation Bureau for distribution and should like to express my deep and untold gratitude for the Governor of Hongkong's neighbourly and sympathetic desire to relieve the sufferers from the floods.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to transmit my sincere thanks accordingly.

(Sd.) KAO ERH CHEN.

(On behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs).

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False Information. A Chinese, who stated that he had picked up the pawn ticket about a month ago, was charged this morning with giving false information to a pawnbroker. The man was trying to pawn a blanket which was identified as one lost by Mr. I. Day, of the University, some time ago. Defendant said he had redeemed the blanket from the first pawnbroker and was pawning it with another broker, when he gave a false address. He gave his right name, His Worship (Mr. Dyer Ball) pointed out to defendant that he had no right to keep the pawn ticket he found, much less give a wrong address. He sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

may pave the way for combining the reserves of the two great armies, when a supreme crisis arises, more or less in the manner proposed by General Nivelle. In former wars which have lasted several years some general has almost invariably stood out whose talents and powers of leadership have silenced rivalry. Such a leader was Wellington. But for this universal agreement to be achieved at the Franco-British Headquarters there must be a free interchange of information and ideas, and adequate opportunities must be afforded to the principal military leaders of the two countries to know one another well and to appreciate one another's capacity. In our present situation the Commander-in-Chief who was believed to be capable of changing the face of affairs should, and probably would, be frankly accepted if only he made his appearance in the Supreme Command of the Allies.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY notified that, in connection with the laying of the New Water Mains, on and after THURSDAY, the 17th instant, and until further notice that portion of Garden Road, extending along the south side of "The Albany," from Bowen Road to Peak Road, will be closed to wheeled traffic.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works. Public Works Department, Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, s.s. "NIPPON MARU," From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 17th January at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charge will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 21st January, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godowns.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where it will be examined on the 22nd January, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 29th January, 1918.

T. DAIGO, Manager. Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

SAKURA BEER



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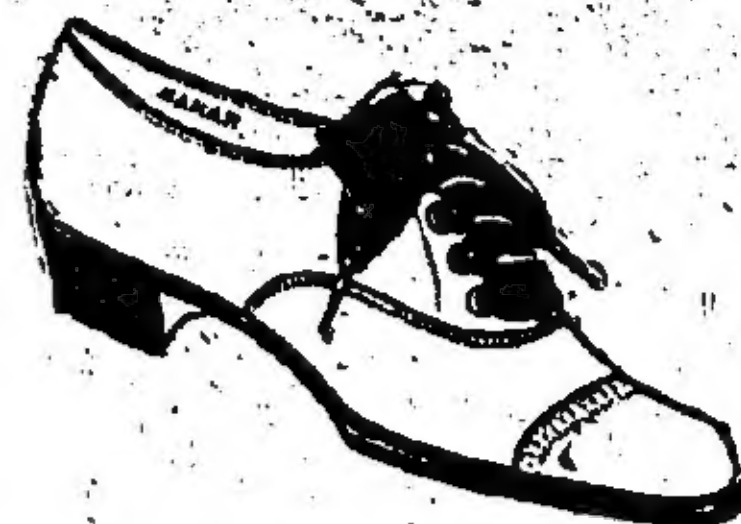
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HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues. 22nd Jan. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Maysang	Tues. 22nd Jan. at noon
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SHIPPING NEWS.

Dairen's Tonnage.
The present number of vessels registered at Dairen is put at 51, with a combined gross tonnage 161,602.Japan's Output of Big Ships.
According to official investigations the vessels of over 1,000 tons each launched during the calendar year number 69, representing 299,84 tons gross. The Katsuta Steamship Company.

The president of the Katsuta Steamship Company of Kobe has announced that he has decided to organise his firm into a joint stock concern, with a capital of ¥10,000,000. His firm has ships of approximately 46,000 tons and also more than 55,000 tons under construction for the trans-Pacific service.

Japanese Shipping Bank.
The proposed establishment of a shipping bank in Japan, which was deferred at the last session of the Imperial Diet, will be presented again to the forthcoming session. It is reported that the capital of the bank, which was originally put at ¥30,000,000 will be increased.Shipping Millionaire.
A fortune of £1,271,354 has been left by the late Sir Thomas Bland Royden, Bart., shipowner, of Liverpool, who was for many years M.P. for the West Torrieth Division. The net personality is sworn at £1,270,938. He left various legacies to employees, and about £1,500 to charities. The rest of the estate goes to his widow and sons and daughters.

Further advice has been received by the Governor-General of the Philippines from Washington of the assignment of tonnage to the Philippine trade. Three tank steamers, with a total capacity of 32,000, will be operated by the Standard Oil Company for shipping Philippine products exclusively. Also two sailing vessels, with a capacity of 2,500 and 4,000 tons respectively.

China Coast Gazette.
Mr R. Umpleby, from reserve, has gone second officer, Sinkiang. Mr. D. Lupton, second officer, Sinkiang, has gone acting chief officer, Tamsui; Mr. S. A. Phillips, chief officer, Tamsui, is on reserve; Mr. J. Frandsen, chief officer, Chinha, has resigned; Mr. P. A. E. Howze, chief officer, Hangchow, has gone chief officer, Liangchow; Mr. C. G. Price, chief officer, Kowchow, has gone chief officer, Holsang; Mr. P. S. Primrose, chief officer, Holsang, has gone chief officer, Kowchow; Mr. W. B. Turnbull, from leave, has gone second officer, Haitan.Activity in Canadian Yards.
Canada is making haste to repair the ravages of the submarines. British Columbia's shipbuilding programme to date provides for the construction of some 117,000 gross tons of commercial shipping, to have a total carrying capacity of nearly 135,000 tons. The value of these ships, some 50 in all, is about five million sterling. While this is but an approximate estimate, it includes practically every ship of importance in freight carrying. There are, however, a number of small ships being built, such as fishing boats, which have not been included. Some of the ships are already in the water, some are hardly commenced. The amount of tonnage given represents definite contracts only, and others are being booked daily.Japanese Steamship Subsidies.
The reported intention of the Government to renew the steamship subsidy contract for another two years from January 1 is roundly attacked by the "Asahi" and "Jiji." Neither of the papers can see why the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, gaining enormously from the war, should be subsidised again. The Government, says the "Asahi," is going to increase postal and telegraph rates and some taxes from the next fiscal year on the ground that the revenue falls short of the expected amount. Therefore, if the steamship subsidies, some ¥3 million in all, are renewed next year, the result will be, asserts the paper, that the Government goes so far as to burden the people with fresh taxation in order to extend needless protection to the shipping interests. On the other hand, if the subsidies be discontinued, the projected increased taxation may be lessened. The "Asahi" invites the serious attention of the Government to the fact that the rigid control of freight rates for the past couple of years has caused a tendency among the subsidised companies to refrain from loading and unloading at Japan ports and instead to ship or discharge cargo at Shanghai, Hongkong and other ports.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

DRESS AND WAR.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,—At a time when the slogan is "economise, economise," it is somewhat disconcerting to say the least, to hear certain of the fair sex talking of nothing else but their "Derby Dress." Oblivious of the war and its thousand and one calls, they go on in their own sweet way, and the proposed Paris creation for the Derby Day dress has become an obsession. The figures mentioned in contemplation of the purchase are astounding, for they must be superior to "Dowdy Mrs. (or Miss) So and So"—and the war goes on, money has to be spent in amazing sums, and our Ministers call for more.

I know we in Hongkong are far away from the real stress and turmoil of the great conflict. We do not see processions of maimed beings—once fine specimens of manhood—or the many widows' weeds and fatherless children, but surely we all read, and think, and realise the gravity of it all, the grave responsibility which has been thrust upon us all in this life and death struggle against autocratic militarism. That being so, this continual talking and preparation for the "Derby Day Dress," has, in the language of Jonathan, "got me."

I do not agitate for everyone to wear drab and funeral clothing; that would not be in tune with the British tradition of facing troubles, but when money, and more money, is needed to carry on the war, to provide big guns and ammunition, and thus reduce the loss of manhood to a minimum, and to maintain superiority over a ferocious foe, who, should he win, would treat Britain with more brutality than he treated poor little Belgium—for they hate us with a great and growing hate—I do think that the Derby dress obsession amounts to a social sin. Have a dress if you want one, yes; but do not spend a sum on one dress, for one afternoon's enjoyment, which would maintain a soldier's widow and a large family in comparative luxury for several months. Putting the price of a Derby Day creation at \$150, a very nominal figure to my knowledge, this would amount in sterling to say \$22 10s. 0d. What would a soldier's widow with a large family, and rubbing along on a small pension, in a country where the prices of the bare necessities of life have increased by 100 per cent., not be able to do with such a sum? Even if she spent \$2 per week it would last her for nearly three months. And that sum will be spent on many Derby Day dresses. Just think of it, ladies, and compared the two pictures—you in your \$150 gown, and the widow and her children existing on something much less than \$1 per week, because their bread-winner has made the supreme sacrifice on behalf of you and me.

I will say no more, except this—if all the money which is to be spent on Derby Day dresses in Hongkong could be collected, well—the War Charities would be very pleased to receive such a sum; it would assist more than one war-stricken family, and comfort more than one wounded Tommy.

Enclosing my card,

Yours etc.

"DON'T FORGET THE WAR."
Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1918.

Alleged Cargo Theft.

A Chinese boatman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with the theft of 35 lbs. of bark from a ship in the harbour. The evidence showed that the man was arrested as he was coming off a junk and when questioned stated that he had picked the bark up on board a steamer. Enquiries revealed that the bark was part of the steamer's cargo. His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiries to be made.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Restful Summer Resort.

Many residents of the Orient are well acquainted with British Columbia, Canada, and its attractive surroundings and are already planning to spend the summer there. But it may be interesting to those who are not familiar with this particular Canadian Province, and who are seeking reliable information concerning it, to know that, owing to its geographical situation, climatic conditions, wealth of scenic mountains, forest and stream, to say nothing of the comfortable homes and inexpensive living, it is one of the world's foremost summer resorts.

Victoria, "a bit of England on the Pacific," situated on the southern end of Vancouver Island, is the capital of British Columbia and chief commercial port of the island, likewise the distributing point for the many attractive resorts such as Oak Bay, Brentwood, Sooke Harbour, Shawnigan Lake, Strathcona Lodge, etc., all within easy reach by train, steamer or automobile. It has many attractive stores with large stocks of British and Canadian goods. In the city of Victoria there are a dozen or more comfortable hotels, offering excellent service at very moderate rates. Good board and room may be had for \$22 per day and upwards. There are also a number of nice private boarding houses where room and meals are to be had for \$3 to \$10 per week per person. Those preferring to do their own housekeeping can obtain furnished or unfurnished apartments, with all modern conveniences. These cost from \$20 to \$55 per month.

At the country resorts, where one finds all the latest pastimes, there are splendid country hotels, usually run on the American plan—i.e., board and lodging included, at rates varying from \$25 to \$4 per day per person. Monthly arrangements can be made if desired. Golfing, fishing, tennis, cricket, bathing and automobilism are some of the strong features of these resorts. The roads for automobilism are exceptionally fine.

Vancouver, on the main land, is reached by steamer from Victoria. There are two sailings daily and the trip is made in about four hours. Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., is also close to Victoria and reached by steamer in about 4½ hours. A boat trip to either of these cities makes a very pleasant day excursion and is largely indulged in by residents. Like Victoria, Vancouver has many attractions—it is the western gate-way to the Rocky Mountains into which many travel by train or motor and where a most enjoyable holiday may be spent. The hotel system in the mountains is simply wonderful and, considering the world conditions nowadays, the cost of a sojourn in this section is remarkably cheap. The average rate per day (American plan) at the best hotels is \$4; the food and service, without exaggeration, are the very best. Special terms are offered for extended periods. Locally, Vancouver is surrounded by many easily-reached beauty spots and pleasure resorts that the visitor from the Orient could not help but enjoy. Remembering that one is on a holiday, the money spent on a trip to British Columbia is not excessive and is certainly well spent.

The climate of British Columbia, particularly that of Vancouver Island, approximates closely that of Great Britain, modified by the special circumstances of its geographical position. The proximity of the snow-capped Olympian mountains, has a marked effect upon the summer temperature, which is never intensely hot, while the Japan current, striking the west coast, brings with it moisture and heat which tempers the severity of the winter. The highest summer temperature at Victoria is 83.5 degrees; lowest, 38.5 degrees. Unlike many mild climates, that of Vancouver Island is healthful; there is no malaria, no endemic disease and the Health Department takes every possible precaution to prevent epidemics. Children thrive wonderfully well in this

ROAD OBSTRUCTION.

Tons of Rubbish Dumped on the Praya.

The nuisance and obstruction caused by the habit of building contractors dumping goods on the Praya Central formed the subject of two cases at the Police Court this morning. The first case was that in which a foreman was charged with causing building rubbish to be dumped there. It was stated by Sergeant Blackman that about two or three tons of rubbish, brought from Pedder's Hill, where houses are being demolished, were carried to the Praya two or three days ago by about 100 coolies and deposited close to the Bank Wharf. The P.W.D. had issued no permits.

Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., said that permits were only given to the Government Road contractor to land materials from junks, prior to their being taken away. Other contractors had to make their own arrangements, and it was proper for them to see that a junk was there, into which the rubbish could be put.

Inspector Kent stated that the nuisance had been going on for some time, as he had given instructions at least four days ago for enquiries to be made as to who was responsible for the dumping.

Defendant stated that the junk should have been there and he did not know that the coolies were putting the stuff on the Praya. All the rubbish had now been moved away.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$20.

A junk woman was also charged with dumping a junk-load of sand on the Praya, near to the Yaumati Ferry Wharf. Sergeant Blackman was the witness in this case also, and stated that the heap of sand extended almost half way across the road.

The woman's excuse was that the harbour was a bit rough at the time and the coolies, who should have come on board and taken the sand to the goli, where it was wanted at once, refused to go on board, so that her folk had to put the sand on the Praya before it could be taken away. It had been moved now.

His Worship imposed a similar fine as in the previous case.

THE PLAGUE IN SHANSI.

Greater Powers Needed by Doctors.

Fengchen, Shansi, Jan. 9.—The epidemic of pneumonic plague which first appeared at Patehsong, in Southern Mongolia six weeks ago and then travelled eastward to Pootu, Saraki and Kusihuchang, the capital of Suyuan, has now reached Fengchen and Tatungfu, on the Peking-Suiyuan railway line.

The headquarters of Dr. Wu Lien-teh are situated here at Fengchen. Sent down to this district six weeks ago for the purposes of investigation, Dr. Wu has now to take steps in order to control the epidemic without possessing sufficient authority to enforce them.

The French doctor, Jouvelet, is with Dr. Wu. They have together, by bacteriological examination, diagnosed the epidemic to be pneumonic plague.

Railway communication was stopped this morning between Fengchen and Peking by order of the Board of Communications.

Close co-operation and more authority vested in the medical men on the spot are necessary in order to stamp out this dangerous epidemic. —N. O. Daily News.

favoured land and the older ones find new life in its balmy, invigorating air.

A trip to British Columbia is strongly recommended, why not try it?

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE

DAY BY DAY.

For The Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks a batch of periodicals for the troops from Mr. John H. Davis, of the S. & Kwong Lee.

Marriage of Mr. W. V. Pennell. The marriage, took place at Harbin recently of Mr. Wilfred V. Pennell, sub-editor of the Peking and Tientsin Times, to Miss Labouff (Laba) Pansobnik, youngest daughter of M. and Mme. M. Pansobnik, of Harbin. The bride, who studied at the Petrograd Conservatory for two years, under Professor Winkler, is an accomplished pianist.

Fire Alarm.

An alarm of fire was given at one o'clock this morning, from the second floor of 123, Queen's Road East, occupied as a dwelling house. The Fire Brigade attended, but its services were not required as the outbreak had been quelled by the inmates and police. There was practically no damage.

Begging from Europeans.

An aged Chinese woman was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with begging in Pedder Street. She stated that she was old and could not do any work. Inspector Kent stated that the woman was soliciting from Europeans. She had been sent away to Canton previously. A fine of \$5, or 10 days, was imposed.

Concert.

What promises to be a most delightful concert is to be given in the old Chamber of Commerce Room at the City Hall on Friday night, the principal artist being Mr. Gerard Zalsman, who will be assisted by Mr. George Grimble and other local talent. Mr. Zalsman is a fine baritone who has delighted many audiences at home. He will give both English and French songs. The booking is at Moutrie's.

Opium Possession Cases.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of seven tael of prepared opium, whilst on board the S.S. Tangshing. The defendant's story was that he was given some money by another man to bring the opium from Annam. After it had been stated that the drug was found concealed among the man's luggage, his Worship imposed a fine of \$500, or three months' hard labour. Another Chinese was charged with possessing three tael of opium dross. This man was arrested at the Yaumati ferry pier by a Chinese Revenue Officer. He was fined \$20.

An Amah's Story.

A report has been made to the Police by an amah, living a No. 7 "A" Block, Military Quarters, Kennedy Road, that during yesterday morning a man rang the door bell and said he had come to look at the water service. As soon as he entered, he seized her by the neck and pointed a revolver at her, saying, "I don't want to hurt you, but if you make a noise I will kill you." Five men then entered the house, when her hands were tied behind her. She was also gagged. The men then ransacked the house, stealing money and jewellery, valued at \$205.

THE "COURT CARDS."

Particular interest attaches to the farewell season of this talented company, which commenced on Saturday night next, owing to the announcement that the old original Joker of the pack—Edgar Warwick himself—will make his re-appearance. As the shipping arrangements between here and Singapore are somewhat disorganised, it is announced that the season must of necessity be a very short one. Five per cent. of the total receipts of the season are to be donated to the Red Cross Fund and large houses are anticipated. A fresh repertoire is announced and, as usual, quick changes will be the rule. The box plan is at Moutrie's and is rapidly filling.

U. S. WAR SERVICE.

The Position of Americans in the Far East.

In response to an inquiry from the American Consul General in Hongkong through the Department of State to the Army and Navy Departments in Washington, the Consul General has received advice as to the policy adopted by the American Government in regard to military service of American citizens in this part of the world.

So far as the Navy is concerned, it is stated that service in the United States Navy is purely voluntary, and there is no way the services of men in the Far East can be used by the Navy unless they initiate the action themselves. At the present time, the Government is not taking officers from civil life except in the Naval Reserve, and then only in the case of licensed seafaring men who are called into active service to man merchant ships. All other officers, both active and reserve, are promoted from the ranks. Unless the men in the Far East who are anxious to enter the United States Navy are licensed seafaring men and voluntarily enrol in the Naval Reserve, the only way they can serve in the Navy is to enlist either in the regular service or reserve force. To enter the reserve force they must proceed to the United States and volunteer in that force. If they wish to enlist in the regular service, they can do so on any man-of-war or recruiting station in the United States.

With respect to service in the Army, the general policy seems to be to encourage Americans in active commercial life in the Far East to volunteer in the armies of the United States. Those subject to the Selective Service Law are taken in the ordinary course of the operation of that Law after registration, but it is announced from Washington that the man-power situation in the United States is not believed to be such as to warrant the Government interfering with the service of Americans engaged in caring for American interests or in advancing American commerce abroad.

RUSSIAN MUSICIANS.

Mirovitch and Piastro to Visit Hongkong.

Mirovitch and Piastro, the famous Russian musicians, who will be remembered for their previous visits to the Colony, are to visit Hongkong again on the 21st instant, when they will give a concert at the Victoria Theatre, the Theatre Royal being engaged on that night. They come here from Manila, where they have scored a great success, and are on their way to the United States via Shanghai. The music-loving public will no doubt be greatly delighted at the opportunity of hearing them again. Commenting on their opening performance at Manila, the Daily Bulletin said:—"In the first of a series of three concerts for Manila audiences, A. Mirovitch and M. Piastro, the distinguished Russian musicians, scored a triumph at the opera house last evening. In brilliancy of execution, in facility of expression and perfection in technique, they again proved themselves master interpreters of a classical programme which was at once a delight and a revelation. Mirovitch at the piano displayed his marvelous ability as a tone artist, his selection showing the wide range of his artistic feeling. He was superb in his Chopin numbers while his love for melody and tone picture throbbled forth with excellent effect in 'Hark, Hark the Lark.' Piastro has all the qualities that are to be desired in a successful concert violinist. He has ease, confidence and a remarkable ability in musical expression, which rank him with the leaders of his art. Paganini's 'Concerto D. Major' was a finished piece of work, while a group in the second part, including the delightful Spanish Dance selection, was all Moutrie's and is rapidly filling.

SOUTH CHINA AFFAIRS.

Latest Developments in the Unrest.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 15 as follows:—

An interesting telegram has been sent to Luk Wing-ting and Mok Wing-sun by Lung Chai-kwong stating:—"As a circular telegram was dispatched to the various Provinces by the Canton Authority stating that the firing on the city on the night of the 3rd was the act of my party, there must be a number of my troops in the vicinity. But why was not a single one caught on subsequent days? It must therefore have been done by some other outlaws. Being now the Inspecting General of the Two Kwangs, I consider it is my duty to protect the peace of the city. If you lack forces to suppress the outlaws, I can still spare you many thousands of soldiers for assistance from Kingchow, besides the twenty thousand that have already passed the channel. A reply is expected."

Chan King-ming, the commander of the Fukien expeditionary army, has requested Ching Fik-kwong to despatch two cruisers to escort the two transports Kwong Kung and Kwong Hoi conveying troops to Swatow.

It has been decided by the Civil Governor that all the streets in the western part of the city where the houses were recently burned down, must be widened. For the spaces needed, the owners will be compensated at the rate of \$100 per 100 Chinese square foot.

Wu Ting-fang, Ching Fik-kwong and many others have jointly wired to the President that the re-establishment of the old Parliament is the only basis for peace negotiations.

The delegate from a certain important person in Canton had an interview with the President and reported that the latter is persisting in three objects:—1st, The affair in Szechuen shall be settled between the officials of Yunnan, Szechuen and Kweichow. 2nd, the affair in Hunan shall be settled by the Hananese, and all the Kwangsi troops must be withdrawn. 3rd, the Kwangtung affair must be settled by the Cantonese, and all the Kwangsi troops must be withdrawn. None of the orders issued by the Cabinet, such as the appointment of Lung Chai-kwong, as Inspector General, and Tsan Chi-jui, Superintendent of War Participation, can be cancelled.

M. Henri Bourgeois.

M. Henri Bourgeois, French Consul-General at Tientsin, will be leaving shortly on a special mission, which will probably occupy several weeks, says the P. & T. Times.

Suspected Russian Vessel at San Francisco.

The Asahi is in receipt of a special despatch from San Francisco, dated Dec. 24th, stating that the Russian cargo boat Silka has arrived there from Vladivostok with liquor and beans, laden under the supervision of the Maximilians. The American authorities are closely watching the steamer and the crew are not allowed to land.

A Sensible Action.

The Memorial Fund subscribed to by the friends of the late Mr. J. M. O'Gallagher, of Shanghai, in lieu of wreaths at his funeral, amounts to \$1,245, a most gratifying result and one we feel sure will be appreciated by his relatives, as much as by the recipients. St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blind Soldiers and Sailors, Regent's Park, London, and Princess Louise Hospital for Limbless Sailors and Soldiers, near Paisley, Renfrewshire, who will share jointly.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

California and Chinese Labour.

Washington, January 7.—The California Development Board, according to a dispatch just received from Sacramento, has gone on record as favouring the importation of Chinese labour for the duration of the war, but states that it is unalterably opposed to the importation of any oriental labour under an agreement which will not permit of their deportation when peace is again restored. This statement from one of the most representative trade and commercial bodies on the Pacific coast is regarded here as particularly significant in view of the fact that the western states in general and California in particular have hitherto been uncompromisingly opposed to any step which would tend to let down the immigration bars so far as orientals are concerned.

Post for General Goethals.

Washington, January 8.—General Goethals, according to an announcement just made by the Secretary of War, Mr. Newton L. Baker, has been made an additional Assistant Adjutant General of the United States Army, and has been designated as director of transportation and storage for the war department.

America's Cold Weather Victims.

Washington, January 8.—Bitter weather is reported from New York to the middle west while transportation difficulties are still causing a famine in the supply of coal available in many different cities. New York city is suffering from a cold wave which followed a sleet and snow storm. The streets of the city are covered with a thin sheet of ice and many broken limbs are reported. Chicago is in the grip of the worst blizzard of the year. Traffic has been suspended because the snow drifts make vehicular transportation of any sort impossible. Hardship and suffering are being caused by the inability of local firms to deliver food and stopping of and interference with train traffic are also adding to the food problems of the city.

Argentina v. Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, January 10.—There is a growing hostility between Brazil and Argentina which has been recently intensified as a result of the divergent war views of the two nations.

War-Time Restrictions.

Boston, January 10.—In order to save fuel throughout Massachusetts, the state authorities have ordered all business houses to be open only from nine to five and places of amusement must close at ten o'clock throughout the entire state.

California Officials Arrested.

Los Angeles, January 10.—Several Federal officials have been implicated and three arrested for a plot to sell arms secretly to a Mexican junta. They attempted to remove the arms secretly from the Federal building.

Espionage Charge.

Washington, January 7.—A dispatch from Tacoma, Washington, states that Sergeant Major Thomas Ritter has been arrested at Camp Lewis, just outside of the city, on a charge of espionage. Ritter, whose father and brother are both serving in the German army, had, when arrested, detailed information regarding American fortifications and an intimate knowledge of American ship movements, particularly regarding some that have been submerged. Ritter served for a time after the outbreak of the war in the Philippines, where it is alleged that he was intimate with German consular officials at Manila.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Germany's Trade Prospects.

It would be foolish either to undervalue or to over-estimate Germany's recuperative powers as an industrial and commercial nation after the war. There can be no doubt that she will make a very strenuous endeavour to regain her old ascendancy in the markets of the world. On the other hand, it is for the Allies, who have been her best customers, to say whether and on what terms her goods can be admitted into their markets, and to what extent, if at all, they will supply her with the raw materials for her industries. The trump cards, it seems to us, are in the hands of the Allies. We cannot, therefore, agree with Mr. W. H. Dawson's view in the current issue of the *Quarterly Review*, who believes that Germany "will surprise the world by the rapidity of her recovery." Such an economic recovery presupposes the existence of friendly markets waiting to be supplied with merchandise from Germany's factories and workshops, but we look round the world in vain for any nation at all inclined to welcome German goods if similar goods can be obtained from any other source. Mr. Dawson does not minimise the industrial and economic difficulties which confront Germany. Before the war that country was largely dependent upon Russian, Polish, Galician, Bohemian, and other sources of cheap labour which can no longer be relied upon. In addition to this, the scarcity of raw materials and the greatly increased cost of living must add to the cost of production, and render it much more difficult than before for Germany to compete in foreign markets. Most important of all, there is the agreement arrived at by the Allies as set forth in the Paris resolutions. Mr. Dawson does not believe that these resolutions will be carried out in their entirety. He says: "It needs a good deal of faith to believe that the British traders who in 1913 sold to Germany nearly \$44,000,000 worth of goods and bought back goods to the value of \$72,000,000—a large part of the latter being raw material and unfinished goods needed by our own industries—will be willing to forego this trade without some reasonable assurance that it will be made good to them elsewhere." We have more faith in the patriotism of British traders than Mr. Dawson has, but, apart from that, the whole purpose of the Paris resolutions is to develop and encourage trade in and between the Entente countries, and thus to compensate them for the loss of German trade. It is well to recall the words of one of two of these resolutions:—"The object aimed at by the Allies is to increase production within their territories as a whole to a sufficient extent to enable them to maintain and develop their economic position and independence in relation to enemy countries." Further, in a resolution agreeing to withhold "most favoured-nation" treatment from enemy countries for a period of years, it goes on to say:—"During this number of years the Allies agree to assure to each other so far as possible compensatory outlets for trade, in case consequences detrimental to their commerce result from the application of the undertaking referred to." Mr. Dawson's own figures show that we can much better afford to do without Germany's trade than she can afford to do without ours. If we lose a market of \$44,000,000 she loses one of \$72,000,000. It is quite certain that with reciprocal trade within the Empire and between the Empire and her Allies, we shall be much more than compensated for the loss of the German market, but where is Germany to find new markets to compensate her for the loss of the British one? The experience of the last three years has taught us that there are practically no goods we have hitherto imported from Germany, which we cannot produce as well or better in our own country. We are therefore independent of Germany, and mean to remain so. But with Germany it is different, for we and our Allies hold the greater part of the world's supply of raw materials, and

Over some of these materials, such as iron ore, Germany had succeeded in obtaining a controlling influence. That evil grip has now been shaken off, and we shall take good care that in future the wants of ourselves and our Allies are supplied before a single ton is allowed to pass into the possession of Germany. We have no desire to belittle Germany's powers of organisation, or the ability of her manufacturers and merchants, nor are we above taking a leaf out of her book, but we believe that our people, given similar advantages and State encouragement, are more than capable of holding their own with Germany in the economic sphere, and that the Paris resolutions will form a bulwark against which all the boasted organisation of Germany will beat itself in vain.

U. S. Lead Output.

"The output of domestic silverized soft lead, in the first six months of 1917 was 152,231 short tons, as compared with 316,499 tons in the twelve months of 1916. The output of domestic soft lead, including that silverized, was 124,293 tons, as against 235,759 tons in the preceding twelve months. From foreign ores and bullion there was produced 29,539 tons of refined lead, as against 18,906 tons in the whole of 1917. The total production of refined lead was 303,832 tons, or at the rate of 612,124 tons annually, as compared to a total of 571,134 tons in 1916 and 550,055 tons in 1915. "The production of primary antimonial lead by regular smelters for the first half of 1917 was 7,822 tons, as against 24,038 tons in all of 1916, and there was 1,959 tons of secondary antimonial lead recovered, as compared with 4,130 tons in 1916. The output of antimonial lead was undoubtedly somewhat larger than the figures indicate, because reports were not obtained from several small smelters, which usually produce small quantities of both primary and secondary antimonial lead."

A Corner That Failed.

By underselling American manufacturers of knitting yarns in the South China market large cotton speculating interests in Japan "ceased" imports from America to drop in the last two years from about 80 to less than 10 per cent of the total used. These same interests recently tried to increase their profits by cornering the market and forcing prices up. Powerful syndicates, apparently considering the success of their venture assured by existing world conditions, started buying yarn of all grades, especially the finer counts. Japanese newspapers report, according to Consul-General George E. Anderson, who is at Hongkong that prices were forced up to Y 520, of G \$20 per bale of 400 pounds on the Osaka-Cotton Exchange, reaching that figure by advances of G \$15 to \$25 a day. The situation became such that finally the exchange had to close its doors for several days pending a readjustment. Following this, prices began to slump, until at the time the report of Mr. Anderson was made they had fallen to Y 250 or \$125, a bale. With the drop the speculators, including some Chinese, lost considerable amounts of money. The exact reason of the collapse of the movement, according to Mr. Anderson, is not wholly clear, but one factor in it was the course taken by the small knitting factories in South China, which, when prices went to unheard of levels, simply shut down and bought no more yarn. The Hongkong factories on the whole were able to keep going without much trouble, for nearly all of them were well stocked. As the low prices reached after the decline, these factories bought up all the available stocks they could get hold of. The result is that the smaller factories are unable to obtain supplies at current prices, and since they cannot or will not go much higher they are obliged to remain closed. About 220 small knitting mills in South China have been hurt in this way. Incidentally, the attempt to corner the market assisted materially in keeping the consumption of knitting yarns in that part of the world from showing a big increase this year.

Rand Gold Output.

The output of gold at the mines of the Rand in October was 751,299 fine ounces, valued at \$3,191,278. In September the output was 738,231 fine ounces, valued at \$3,135,807.

British Coal for Holland.

A recent telegram from the Hague states:—Replying to a question in the Second Chamber, the Minister of Agriculture stated that several steamers had already left in order to fetch 100,000 tons of coal from England, and others would follow. He added that it was not considered advisable to give the names of vessels at present.

Australia's Commerce and Overseas Trade.

Sydney, November 8.—Mr. Hughes at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon, outlined a comprehensive scheme for organising Australia's commerce and overseas trade. The first unit will be associations representing primary and secondary industries. The second will be General Council of Commerce and Industry, composed of representatives from various associations. The third will be a Department of Commerce and Industry with a special Minister. Representatives will be appointed at the principal overseas markets.

Philippine Trade.

The total foreign trade of the Philippine Islands for the first six months of 1917 was nearly \$8,500,000 in excess of that for the corresponding months of the preceding year. Of this increase nearly \$7,000,000 is credited to imports. It is stated that the total quantity of imports for the 1917 period was less than in 1916, and that the excess in values is made up entirely by the increased prices of imports. In the case of exports, data are available to show that the quantity of goods exported during the first six months of 1917 was somewhat less than during the same period of the preceding year, and that the increase of \$1,778,000 in value was due to the higher prices.

Government Control of Trade.

Mr. J. Gray Buchanan, of the London Chamber of Commerce, addressed the members of the iron and general metal trade section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce recently in the board room, B Exchange buildings, Liverpool, on the subject of the Government control of trade. Mr. A. H. Robinson presided over a good attendance. Mr. Buchanan said that British merchants did not take a pleasure in cornering tin plates, copper, or iron, but they took the greatest pleasure in pushing a new commodity and in using their brains to find buyers for that commodity. He claimed that an upright British merchant who valued the good name he had built up was not a parasite or profiteer, and he claimed a higher recognition from the British Government of a very honourable class of taxpayers. It was the Government's determination that the middleman should be eliminated as far as possible. He would appeal to them that there was only one way to remedy that Government

method of dealing with them, and that was to send their own merchants to Parliament, and they ought to try and influence the best business men amongst them to give up some part of their time and go for the sake of the merchants. Until they carried that out they would not get any satisfaction from Parliament. It was perfectly plain to them all that they would not be listened to by any Government, unless they had their own members to fight their own case and get attention paid to their claims. It was on the ability of the merchant that the British Empire had been built up, it was not built on its militarism. For the business of this country to be put into the hands of men such as doctors, canned goods brokers, and gentlemen from the Patents Office, who were all excellent but—relaxing in merchant training, would be an unfortunate thing for the trade of the country. A vote of thanks to Mr. Buchanan terminated the meeting.

Steel's the Thing.

In a communication to the National Geographic Society, Mr. William Joseph Showalter tells the graphic story of steel, industry's greatest asset and war's chief weapon. A part of the communication is issued by the society as the following war geography bulletin:—"Would you know the size of the American steel industry? Then reflect that even before the great world war broke out, even in the slack and uncertain days of 1914, it employed more people than live in Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming together—four states whose aggregate area is more than twice that of all Germany. The capital employed is greater than the national wealth of Switzerland—land, improvements, industries, everything—is not worth as much by a billion dollars as America's steel products were in the single year of 1914, a year in which a ton of pig iron sold for less than one-third present quotations, and a ton of steel likewise. Think of an ore train to long that it would take a fortnight to pass a given point, running at full freight train speed and never stopping! Think of ore ships moving in columns formation and stretching from Detroit, Mich., to Erie, Pa. Think of a row of blast furnaces reaching from New York City to Chester Pa.; of a column of rolling mills and puddling furnaces reaching from New York to Indianapolis! Think of a stream of 10 tons of liquid iron flowing out as molten pig metal every second of the year! Then you will begin to get a picture of the vastness of the steel industry. It is steel, steel, everywhere and always—steel for guns, steel for shells, steel for ships. Without American steel the German submarine would starve for allies, overrun France and work its own good pleasure upon all the earth. But with American steel that can never be done. The road to victory for democracy has been closed by the unyielding gate which American industry has put across its path."

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks b.	\$595
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons b. & sa.	\$390
North China b.	t. 115
Unions b.	\$740
Yangtzes n. ex 73	\$205
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires b.	\$125
H. K. Fires n.	\$310
SHIPPING.	
Douglases b.	\$74
Steamboats b.	\$173
Indos (Def.) s.	\$158
Indos (Pref.) b.	\$333
Shells b.	112½
Ferries sa.	\$28½
REFINERIES.	
Sugars n.	\$9
Malabons n.	\$56
MINING.	
Kailans b.	\$8½
Langkats b.	t. 14½
Rauhs n.	\$2.50
Tronchs s.	\$0.10
Urals s.	\$3½
Oriental Cons. n.	27½

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.	
H. K. Wharves b.	\$97
Kowloon Docks n.	\$125
Shai Docks b.	t. 70
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals b.	\$30
H. K. Hotels b.	\$30
Land Invest. n.	\$30
Hiphreys Est. b.	\$5.75
K'loon Lands n.	\$30
Shai Lands n.	t. 70
West Points n.	\$81
Reclamations n.	\$115
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos s.	t. 170
Kung Yiks s.	t. 18
Shai Cottons s. & sa.	t. 123½
Yangtsepoos n.	t. 73
Oriental n.	t. 44

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos b.	\$74
China Light & P. b.	\$5.50
Providents b.	\$7.50
Dairy Farms n.	\$31
Green Islands n.	\$73
H. K. Electrics b.	\$48
H. K. Ice Co. n.	\$183½
Ropes s.	\$29½
Steel Foundries n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level s.	\$5½
Trams, Peak, old s.	\$5½
Laundries b.	\$4
U. Waterboats n.	\$12
Watsons n.	\$54
Wm. Powells b.	\$8
Morning Posts n.	\$29

CORRECTED TO MON WEDNESDAY JANUARY 16, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building,
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	3/14
30 d/s.	3/12
60 d/s.	3/12
4 m/s.	3/12
T/T Shanghai	129
T/T Singapore	129
T/T Japan	139½
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	72
T/T Java	163½
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	413
Demand, Paris	413½

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/14
4 m/s. D/P	3/12½
6 m/s. L/C	3/12½
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/12½
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	73½
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	428
6 m/s. France	433
Demand, Germany	433
Demand, New York	73½
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	144
Demand, Singapore	129
On Haiphong	3/4 prem.
On Saigon	2½ prem.
On Bangkok	55
Borevign	6.55 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	41.50
Bar Silver, per oz.	44½

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Chinese, 20 cts. pieces	7½ d.
Chinese, 10 cts.	7½ d.
Hongkong 20 cts. p.	par.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3½ per annum.

For 6 Months 4½ per annum.

For 12 Months 4½ per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (14 Paid up) - France 45,000,000 (1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot. General Manager: A. J. Fernete.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS. In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Industrie et le Commerce et l'Industrie en France. In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana. Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNELL, Manager. HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2332, 5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	TIME	TO	FROM	TIME
12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	12.00	12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	12.00
12.30 A.M.	12.30 A.M.	12.30	12.30 A.M.	12.30 A.M.	12.30
1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00
1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	1.30	1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	1.30
2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	2.00	2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	2.00
2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M.	2.30	2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M.	2.30
3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	3.00	3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	3.00
3.30 A.M.	3.30 A.M.	3.30	3.30 A.M.	3.30 A.M.	3.30
4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	4.00	4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	4.00
4.30 A.M.	4.30 A.M.	4.30	4.30 A.M.	4.30 A.M.	4.30
5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	5.00	5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	5.00
5.30 A.M.	5.30 A.M.	5.30	5.30 A.M.	5.30 A.M.	5.30
6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	6.00	6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	6.00
6.30 A.M.	6.30 A.M.	6.30	6.30 A.M.	6.30 A.M.	6.30
7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	7.00	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	7.00
7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	7.30	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	7.30
8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	8.00	8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	8.00
8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	8.30	8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	8.30
9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	9.00	9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	9.00
9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	9.30	9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	9.30
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30	11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30	5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00
6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	6.30	6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	6.30
7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	7.00	7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	7.00
7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	7.30	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	7.30
8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00
8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30
9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	9.00	9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	9.00
9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30
10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	10.00	10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	10.00
10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.	10.30	10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.	10.30
11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	11.00	11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	11.00
11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	11.30	11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	11.30
12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	12.00	12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	12.00

NOTE:—The above time table is subject to alteration without notice.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, 10, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO., LTD.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

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Loans on Mortgage of House Property, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, and on the security of the mortgagor's personal assets.

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